

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JANUARY 1982

Libya

Coup Attempt Denial -- JANA denied a 9 January French television report of a recent coup attempt against Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi, asserting that this claim was part of the U.S. campaign against Libya. JANA said Western media should instead have carried a true picture of the situation inside Sudan. Earlier, the Sudanese agency SUNA had reported an unsuccessful coup attempt in Benghazi on 3 January. Asserting that 350 soldiers, 280 civilians and about 200 students had been arrested, SUNA said the coup might have succeeded if Al-Qadhafi's foreign protectors had not suppressed it. The SUNA report, attributed to "reliable sources" in Tunis, spoke of fierce fighting in Benghazi with heavy casualties on both sides.

Contacts with USSR, Poland, Ghana -- KUNA reported that Libyan Air Force Commander Col Sadiq Farjani met in Moscow with Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov on 8 January.

The following day, Col al-Qadhafi received Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, Polish Military Council for National Salvation member, in Tripoli, Tripoli radio reported. The radio said the Polish envoy gave Al-Qadhafi a letter from Council Chairman Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, in which the Polish leader asserted that his country needs Libyan support and understanding and is grateful for Al-Qadhafi's stated readiness to provide foodstuffs for the Polish people. The radio later reported that Hupalowski said the results of his visit were positive.

Accra radio reported that Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) has decided to resume full diplomatic relations with Libya immediately. Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland radio noted that on 9 January PNDC Chairman Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings met with a Libyan delegation which had arrived in Accra to express Libyan support for Ghana's "revolutionary uprising" led by Rawlings.

Sudan

SUNA reported on 8 January that security organs had discovered explosives and Molotov cocktails in some dormitories and offices at Khartoum University. It said "subversive forces" among the students planned to blow up the university library and laboratories. Citing a statement to the SSU Secretariat by Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, SUNA reported on 9 January that the army had entered the university at the request of its administration and that the troops will be withdrawn when the situation stabilizes and some students are removed. Khalil added that the security situation is under control. According to another SUNA report, all schools and institutes in the Nile Province were closed indefinitely on 9 January because of riots at some schools that morning.

In an 8 January statement reported by SUNA, the governor of Khartoum Province announced that during the 3-4 January riots in the Omdurman region, 13 vehicles and 120 shops were destroyed and a post office was attacked. The statement added that during disturbances at the Khartoum branch of Cairo University on 5 and 6 January, one person was killed while seven policemen and two rioters were wounded. Most of the demonstrators were not students, the statement.

Syria

SPA reported that Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Riyadh on 10 January with a message from President Hafiz al-Asad for Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. During his visit, Khaddam held talks with Crown Prince Fahd and other Saudi officials, SPA noted. Khaddam later flew to Bahrain, Manama television reported, where he delivered a message from Al-Asad to Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Sa'iman Al Khalifah.

According to KUNA, Khaddam arrived on a short visit to Kuwait on 11 January and delivered another presidential message to the Amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The Syrian foreign minister then left for Doha, KUNA said.

Manama television noted that during his visit to Manama, Khaddam said his message to the Amir dealt with Arab issues connected to Israel's decision regarding the Golan Heights, adding that if the UN Security Council fails to impose sanctions on Israel, Syria will call for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to take the "appropriate steps." According to a related KUNA report, he said Syria would present "definite ideas and proposals" to such a meeting. KUNA also reported that Khaddam's talks with Gulf leaders concern Syria's "inclination" to sign a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union as a preliminary move toward the achievement of a balance of power between Syria and Israel.

According to Damascus television, Khaddam will visit the Soviet Union in the middle of January.

Autonomy Talks

Commenting on the forthcoming Palestinian autonomy talks, Cairo radio called on the United States to exercise a more effective and forceful role, pressuring Israel to be more flexible and to reconsider its decision to "annex" the Golan Heights. The peace process must not be "frozen at certain borders," the radio added, but must expand to include new Arab elements. According to MENA, a 10 January AL-AHRAM editorial called on Israel to show its "seriousness" in the talks in order to eliminate the adverse effects of its decision to annex the Golan. MENA also reported that on the following day AL-AHRAM said Egypt's stand during its upcoming discussions with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will be governed by three principles: that Egypt welcomes the new U.S. move, but does not wish to be bound by a timetable for implementing the peace process; that results are what count; and that sufficient time must be allowed to create an atmosphere conducive to establishing genuine autonomy.

Jerusalem television reported that in a 10 January meeting, Israel's ministerial committee on autonomy formulated an unambiguous position, stating that there is no intention of allowing east Jerusalem Arabs to participate in elections to the autonomy institutions. In an interview with Jerusalem radio after the meeting, Israeli Interior Minister Dr Joseph Burg said that if Secretary of State Haig brings new ideas on the autonomy issue during his upcoming visit to the region, Israel will be very happy to hear them. Burg also said in an IDF radio interview that while an agreement about the details of autonomy is unlikely before April, an agreement on principles is possible. However, a 10 January MA'ARIV commentary opined that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak does not want to reach any agreement before April and therefore Haig should not delude himself about the chances for an agreement during his next shuttle trip. According to IDF radio, Israel will shortly formulate and publish a document outlining its proposals on autonomy. Noting that the document will be based on known positions, the radio said Prime Minister Menahem Begin has no intention of surprising Haig with new positions.

Egypt

MENA reported that on 9 January the public prosecutor announced the release of 81 detainees for lack of evidence of their involvement in sectarian unrest.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Comment on Mediation -- Citing diplomatic sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reported that Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's upcoming visit to Algeria pertains to the mediation initiative to end the Iran-Iraq war. In this regard, the paper said, the Iranians are "inclined to accept" a plan calling for the disengagement of forces by deploying contingents from Algeria, Syria and other Arab and Muslim states prior to political negotiations based on the 1975 Algiers agreement.

In an interview with Tehran radio after a 9 January meeting of Iran's Supreme Defense Council, President 'Ali Khamene'i said that when Iraqi or Jordanian leaders ask other countries, organizations or personalities to mediate, they are placing Iran "in a defensive position from a political viewpoint." Asserting that Iraqi leaders are lying when they claim to seek peace, he reiterated that Iran will not agree to participate in peace talks so long as Iraqi forces remain on its territory.

PLO Stand -- According to INA Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told a symposium in San'a' that the PLO supports Iraq in its war against Iran and has done so since the first day of the war. Khalaf reportedly condemned Iranian "intransigence" and denounced the organization of demonstrations in Iran against PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Military Situation -- Iranian Joint Staff communiques broadcast by Tehran radio over the weekend reported continued fighting in the Gilan-e Gharb region. A 9 January Tehran radio report claimed 350 Iraqis had been killed in the region during the preceding 24 hours. According to INA, Iraqi air defenses downed an Iranian drone reconnaissance aircraft. INA cited a military commentator as stating that the use of the drone indicated the arrival of foreign military experts in Iran because Iran does not have the capability of operating such aircraft.

Iran

Security Situation -- IRNA reported that President Khamene'i's brother, Majlis Deputy Mohammad Khamene'i, narrowly escaped assassination when terrorists attacked him in northeast Tehran on 10 January. Khamene'i was slightly wounded, the report said, and two of his bodyguards were killed. According to the clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio, an opposition organization calling itself the revenge committee claimed responsibility for the attack. Citing the newspaper AYANDEGAN, AFP reported the recent execution of eight dissidents in southern and western Iran.

Khamene'i on Kurds -- During a 9 January interview with Tehran radio, President Khamene'i denounced those Kurds who seized control of Mahabad shortly after the revolution, describing them as "a bunch of communists." The Kurdish rebels are totally opposed to Islam, he said, and their rebellion has nothing to do with Sunni-Shi'ite differences.

Khomeyni on Islamic Unity -- In an Islamic unity week speech carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, declaring Iran's "brotherhood" with all Muslim governments and nations, announced that Iran is not seeking rule or hegemony over and has no aggressive designs toward Islamic or non-Islamic countries.

Iraq

Abu Nasir Sa'id, a spokesman for the outlawed Ad-Da'wah Party, which claimed responsibility for the destruction of the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut on 15 December, told AFP in Tehran that his party's priorities are execution of Ba'th officials and security agents, blowing up official buildings and economically crucial installations, and attacking military targets. He added that Iran gives the party no aid other than authorization to be in the country, that anyone not linked to the superpowers, whether "Palestinian or other," may train the party's fighters, and that their main training base is the Iranian-Iraqi front.

Afghanistan

According to Kabul radio, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that the DRA rejects the U.S.-FRG joint communique on Afghanistan and condemns interference by "imperialist circles" in the country's internal affairs. If these countries are really interested in solving "events surrounding Afghanistan," the spokesman said, they should make Pakistan respond positively to the DRA's proposals for peaceful talks.

FBIS

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'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON FES, GOLAN, OTHER ISSUES

PM081037 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 8 Jan 82 pp 21-27

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Ibrahim al-Barjawi, Amin as-Siba'i and Zaki Shihab in Beirut "one evening last week"]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: There are many questions to which the Lebanese and the Arabs are anxious to hear an answer from you, particularly because the Lebanese, Arab and international arenas are filled with important events. Let's begin with today's most serious event, which is the Golan and all its implications and repercussions since Israel's annexation and the Syrian, Arab and international reaction to it. What is your view and what is the Palestinian role in all this?

Yasir 'Arafat: I said at the Arab summit in Fes, which was unfortunately postponed in such a sad drama, that we the Arab nation are entering a dark tunnel and will be in it for some time, which might be long or short. I would cite here a poet who said: He who weakens easily accepts humiliation.

After the Fes summit the Arabs were ignored. The EEC met and did not make a single reference to the Middle East. And then [French External Relations Minister] Cheysson, who was considered a friend of the Arabs in the French Socialist Party, made his well-known statement during his visit to Israel. This was followed by the annexation of the Golan with such impudence, audacity and arrogance. And with the arrogance of power [Israeli defense minister] Sharon dispatched three brigades, two to the Golan and one to the Lebanese borders, and another is in Safad District and north of Nahariya.

We recall that the Arabs turned a deaf ear to the annexation of Jerusalem. What will happen after the Golan? We are facing a difficult test; it is either "to be or not to be." I say this so that our Arab nation will hear me.

I have just now received news confirming that the [Israeli] navy is once again active along the Lebanese coast. There are two warships in the coastal area between Tyre and Sidon. This is in addition to the patrols by torpedo boats and Zionist coastguard ships inside Lebanese territorial waters. In addition there are the incessant night flights. In my estimate all this is in preparation for a new operation or a new large-scale war.

Of course, we of the Palestinian revolution have taken precautions to face this situation. In the meantime [Syria's] President Hafiz al-Asad has made an Arab tour which included Saudi Arabia and a number of Gulf countries and the two Yemens. We must regroup our Arab forces as soon as possible, particularly after the destruction that was caused. By destruction I mean the destructive blow dealt to the Arab structure at Fes.

AL-HAWADITH: Some political circles speak about the existence of differences between certain resistance factions in Syria. What is the truth? If there are such differences, what are the reasons for them and are they serious enough to affect the Palestinian-Syrian strategic alliance?

Yasir 'Arafat: No, no. Nothing can affect the Syrian-Palestinian strategic alliance, or otherwise both of us will be in danger and both of us will be blamed by history. This is because both of us are in the front trench confronting the enemy. Any disruption of this formula -- including the Lebanese formula [presumably, the Syrian presence in Lebanon] -- would lead the Arab nation into endless difficulties. We must understand that, after the fall of the Egyptian bastion, if this tripartite bastion [Syria, Lebanon and the resistance] falls then the Arab nation will fall. I must say however that there are certain differences in interpretation.

I am all for interpretations, and it is our right to have our own interpretations. It is impossible for interpretations to be identical. Even inside the Progressive National Front that rules Syria there is no identity of views. Therefore there cannot be a 100-percent identity of views. But what is most important here are constants, and any departure from such constants amounts to treason.

AL-HAWADITH: Certain world news sources have spoken of an attempt to assassinate you, while other sources say that assassination attempts are being plotted against you and against certain Palestinian and Lebanese personalities. What do you know about such reports?

Yasir 'Arafat: First, the assassination incident is not true. What happened was that one of my men, who was my chauffeur, was going home in As-Sillam quarter, a Beirut suburb. At one of the barricades he was ordered to stop but did not hear the order. The barricade was manned by some of our brothers in the Palestinian resistance [who presumably opened fire]. The authorities concerned handed over the men responsible for the barricade who, when they learned that he was a colleague of theirs, cried. When I attended his funeral the story was blown up and distorted by the enemy radio.

As for the question of assassinations, I have already said that we are entering a dark tunnel. I said this 2 months ago. In this dark tunnel there are assassinations and explosions as well as some unexpected events in both the political and military fields. Unfortunately my information was correct and the assassinations began, and the latest of these was the assassination of the Palestinian thinker Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Kayyali, who was a walking encyclopedia.

AL-HAWADITH: Similar sources have said you were acquainted with the Saudi peace plan before it was announced, while other sources even say you took part in drafting it, but that at Fes you came under Arab and international pressure to change your stand from that of Saudi Arabia. What is the truth?

Yasir 'Arafat: First of all our stand in Fes was not contrary to the Saudi stand because nothing had been discussed in the first place. The meeting broke up before anything happened. The discussions that took place at the preceding foreign ministers meeting did not deal with any of the resolutions, including the resolution on Lebanon. The Fes summit did not take place, so nothing could be discussed.

Second, I wish I had been acquainted with the proposals. I cannot claim such an honor. It would be something for me to be proud of -- I mean, my Saudi brothers and I laying down such proposals. I was acquainted with the proposals when I visited Saudi Arabia and met his majesty King Khalid and Saudi officials. I gave my views on them. My view is still the same as before and during the Fes summit. I said something simple: Saudi Arabia can remain a supporting country, giving money while keeping aloof from involvement. It could have done so but it did not want to. I appreciated this stand on their part. I declared my stand in Tokyo and in Beijing at the press conference I held there as well as at the press conference I held in the Soviet Union. I have not changed my stand. I said that this plan could be a good foundation although I have some objections to it.

AL-HAWADITH: According to new information, Saudi Arabia has approved of a resumption of the summit on the condition that the Saudi plan be submitted to the conference.

Yasir 'Arafat: This is not a plan. So far it is a proposal [printed in English] that has been submitted, and we discussed it during two visits to the kingdom. It is open to amendments and suggestions. In fact, I made five observations of which four were accepted. On the following day Amir Fahd and Amir Sa'ud explained the points on which I made the observations.

If we move a gun they say the Palestinians have moved a battery. The Palestinians and Lebanese fighters have destroyed all the preconceptions.

AL-HAWADITH: You have been quoted as saying that 1982 will witness either the birth of the Palestinian state or your assassination and an attempt to liquidate the resistance in Lebanon. Is this true? What is your opinion generally of the progress of the Palestinian problem during this year?

Yasir 'Arafat: First, if the Palestinian revolution depends on me personally then it does not deserve to survive. Once the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir said that this revolution is the noblest thing to have emerged in the Arab nation and has come to stay. I would add one thing to this -- that it has come to stay and to win, whether Yasir 'Arafat exists or not.

AL-HAWADITH: President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states has raised hopes for the revival of Arab solidarity. Do you see that this would affect Syrian-Jordanian relations and Syrian-Iraqi relations and, consequently, Palestinian relations with countries of the eastern front?

Yasir 'Arafat: Palestinian relations have nothing to do with this. As for the first part of the question, it must be put to the Syrian brothers. Regarding the second part, our relations with the countries of the eastern front are continuing. We have not stopped for a single moment in trying to bring views closer and to restore normal relations between Syria and Iraq and Syria and Jordan because these are the eastern front.

I have described the Iraq-Iran war as a tragedy for both peoples and, therefore, it is we who are suffering. One day I said that the revolution's depth extends from Tyre to Khaldah [near Beirut]. Therefore we must understand what this means. So far I do not know the details of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to these areas, but from the information we have received so far, the discussions dealt with the Arab situation and the question of restoring Arab solidarity.

AL-HAWADITH: The U.S. reaction to the Israeli annexation of the Golan was described as positive. Do you see in this any future change in U.S. policy that would favor Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause?

Yasir 'Arafat: I disagree with you in this view. What Israel has done is not alien to the U.S. decisionmakers (the White House, the Congress, the Pentagon, the CIA and the State Department) -- that is, if it was not in fact their own decision. I have said this clearly before. If this was not the case, Begin would not have dared to disagree with the United States. He always depends on it for everything -- from a loaf of bread to missiles and Phantoms.

AL-HAWADITH: There have been reports about a U.S. plan for an armed withdrawal from the south carried by Philip Habib and Morris Draper. What do you know about such a plan?

Yasir 'Arafat: There was a plan of this sort but the recent events -- the annexation of the Golan and the anticipated Israeli attack -- render such a plan invalid.

AL-HAWADITH: Lebanon has demanded the expansion of the area under the control of the UN forces in the south, and it has been said that the Soviets have tried to block the acceptance of this demand. What is your attitude toward this demand?

Yasir 'Arafat: We are in favor of expanding the area under the control of UN forces so that it reaches the international borders with Palestine. We are also in favor of implementing Security Council Resolution 426. But if the UN forces extended their positions [northward] toward Sidon, what would they achieve?

BAHRAINIRANIAN TROOPS SET TO INVADE DURING COUP ATTEMPT

GF101107 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Five Iranian hovercrafts loaded with troops and equipment were standing by to help the terrorists involved in Bahrain's national day coup bid, according to a French magazine.

They were to be dispatched from the Iranian port of Bushehr as soon as they received word that the coup bid was underway.

"An Islamic marine force was only waiting for word from the terrorists, and the five hovercrafts would have been on their way to Bahrain loaded with soldiers and landing equipment," claimed France's L'EXPRESS WEEKLY magazine.

"The craft were led by the commander-in-chief of the Iranian marine force.

"After the plot had been discovered Iran denied all knowledge of the plan," the magazine said.

Meanwhile, Bahrain's interior minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, said yesterday that the prosecution has taken statements from eight of the 60 accused terrorists before a sitting magistrate.

The whole case will probably be submitted to the court in about three weeks.

H.H. the amir, Shaykh Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, yesterday praised the country's security services for safeguarding Bahrain's integrity.

During a visit to the Interior Ministry he called on all officials to work for the future of the island's security.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

GF101548 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH)-- Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Manama today from Riyadh for a brief visit to Bahrain.

During this visit, Mr Khaddam will convey a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

He was received at the airport by Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Meets Amir, Makes Statement

GF101752 Manama Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at Ar-Rifa' Palace at 1730 today. Khaddam conveyed to the amir a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak and Interior Minister Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah attended the meeting.

GULF NEWS AGENCY has reported a statement 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made at the end of the meeting in which he said he conveyed a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to his brother, his highness the amir, on current Arab relations.

He said the message comes within the framework of bilateral consultations. He added that the message deals with Arab issues, particularly those connected with the Zionist entity's decision to annex the Golan Heights, in order to adopt a unified Arab stand on this issue.

In his statement, Khaddam said that if the UN Security Council fails to impose sanctions on Israel, Syria will call for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the matter and take the appropriate steps.

Answering a question on whether or not Syria will also call for the reconvening of the Arab summit conference, the Syrian foreign minister said that Arab foreign ministers will discuss this matter in order to adopt a unified stand on the convening of the Arab summit.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Bahrain from Riyadh today on a short visit to Bahrain. He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Departs for Kuwait

GF110615 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 Jan (WAKH) -- Syrian Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Manama for Kuwait this morning following a 1-day visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of a number of the region's states.

KUWAIT

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO AMIR

LD110828 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA) -- The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, received a message this morning from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The content of the message was not disclosed, but it is believed to be part of a concentrated diplomatic effort by Syria at the Arab level to deal with Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights last month.

The message was delivered by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who arrived early today in Kuwait for a short visit on the third leg of his quick Gulf tour that began yesterday with visits to Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. The tour seems to be a completion of a concentrated move started by Syria after Israel's annexation of the Golan with a broad tour by President al-Asad to the above-mentioned countries and to Qatar, the UAE and North and South Yemen. Damascus said the move was aimed at unifying Arab ranks in confronting Israel and at bringing about a discussion of the dimensions of the annexation decision and of the achievement of a strategic balance of power between the Arab states and the Zionist state. It is also believed that Khaddam's talks with Gulf leaders concern Damascus' inclination to sign a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union as a preliminary move leading to the achievement of a balance of power between Syria and Israel. This inclination was indicated by Khaddam himself in recent press statements and has been evident by the repeated talk by the official Syrian mass media in recent days about the need to consolidate the strategic relations and friendship with Moscow in order to confront the Israeli (?alliance).

The Syrian minister announced in Manama last night that his country will call for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss a common stand should the Security Council fail to adopt a resolution punishing Israel. Syria had called for this meeting after the Israeli decision but then demanded its postponement until after the Security Council debate.

Khaddam said the conference will also discuss Syria's request for the resumption of the Fes Arab summit, held for a few hours on 25 November but then suspended because of a dispute over the Saudi peace plan for the Middle East. He added that the foreign ministers "will decide whether it would be useful to resume the summit in view of the current Arab situation."

Leaves for Qatar

LD110904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0819 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA) -- The Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, left Kuwait today for Doha after a visit lasting less than 3 hours during which he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to the amir of Kuwait. He said before his departure that the message concerned "the total Arab conditions and fell within the context of consultations and an exchange of views between his highness and his excellency the president."

Khaddam renewed his statement that Syria will call for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers should the Security Council fail to pass a resolution punishing Israel for its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. He said Syria will present this meeting "with definite ideas and proposals" on which he did not elaborate. The acting Kuwaiti minister of states [as received] and minister of public health, 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Awadi, said that the visit of Khaddam "came within the context of a Syrian move to close Arab ranks [words indistinct] Arab issues in general."

UN ENVOY DISCUSSES IRAN-IRAQ WAR WITH LEADERS

LD091600 Kuwait KUNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jan (KUNA) -- The envoy of the U.N. secretary general, Olof Palme held talks here Saturday with top Kuwaiti leaders and discussed with them efforts aimed at ending the Iraqi-Iran war.

After meeting with the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the U.N. envoy held talks with Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir who told reporters that discussion covered the overall situation in the region and the Gulf war.

Shaykh Sabah, stressing the need to end the Gulf war, said he has clarified to Palme various aspects of the destructive conflict.

Palme was assigned by former U.N. Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to visit Tehran and Baghdad in an attempt to end the 15-month old war but his attempt failed to materialize.

Palme, former Swedish prime minister, is currently in the country to attend meetings of the Brandt commission.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: IRAN 'INCLINED' TO END WAR

GF101350 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Commenting on Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Velayati's projected visit to Algeria later this month, diplomatic sources have told AR-RAY AL-'AMM that -- despite Iranian denials -- the visit pertains to the mediation initiative to end the Iraq-Iran war.

These sources pointed out that Algeria has expressed its desire to participate in these efforts and has invited the Iranian foreign affairs minister to visit.

The diplomatic sources added that the Iranians are inclined to accept the plan, which calls for the disengagement of Iranian and Iraqi forces by deploying contingents from Algeria, Syria and other Arab and Muslim states prior to political negotiations based on the old Algiers agreement [1975 Algiers agreement] that demarcated the border.

It will be recalled that on several occasions Iraq has expressed its desire to end the war on a basis that would ensure the rights of both parties and establish peace between them.

Following the Iranian foreign affairs minister's visit to Syria last week, Iran officially denied the existence of any mediation efforts to end the conflict despite the fact that official Syrian sources had previously mentioned the existence of such efforts. However, Damascus did not refer to the matter following the Iranian minister's visit. Nonetheless, observers have pointed out that the Arab side, represented by Kuwait and Syria, wants to introduce Algeria's influence into the mediation efforts in view of Algeria's good relations with Iran.

SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

LD101004 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0928 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jan (SPA) -- The Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, arrived in Riyadh today on a visit to the kingdom. He will deliver a message to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from the Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad.

He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs; a representative from Royal Protocol and a number of officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talks With Officials

LD101120 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jan (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon at his royal highness's office at the Royal Court in Al-Ma'dhar received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who currently is on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Khaddam Departs

JN101416 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Riyadh this afternoon after a brief visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and a number of ministry officials.

OFFICIALS PREPARING FOR TALKS WITH HAIG

NC102152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) -- Constant meetings will be held at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow, Monday, in addition to another meeting which is to be held the day after tomorrow, Tuesday, at the president's office to prepare for the important discussions which U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is scheduled to arrive in Cairo on Tuesday, will be holding.

President Husni Mubarak will receive Secretary Haig on Wednesday to discuss the situation in relation to the autonomy talks and followup the progress made thus far in the peace process.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will start the meetings tomorrow, Monday. This will be followed by an expanded meeting to be held on Tuesday by President Mubarak and attended by Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to prepare for the discussions [with Secretary Haig].

In Monday's edition, AL-AHRAM says that Egypt's stand at these discussions will be governed by three principles: that Egypt welcomes this new American move, but it does not wish to be bound by a timetable for the (?implementation) of the peace process; that what counts are results; and that sufficient time must be given for the creation of an atmosphere that will help the Palestinians (?embark) on the possibility of establishing a genuine autonomy in their interest and in the interest of peace.

Egypt's stand at the discussions will also be one of emphasizing that the peace endeavors (?must continue) and not be restricted by specific dates and that what counts in the negotiations is the Palestinian people's acceptance and welcome of the results that will be achieved in the negotiations.

COMMENTARY URGES U.S. AUTONOMY TALKS COOPERATION

NC101519 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary: "Egyptian-U.S. Cooperation Needed for Success of Autonomy Talks"]

[Text] When Egypt chose peace as a way to restore all occupied Arab land, after the Arabs had confirmed their fighting capability in the 1973 October war, this choice was a matter of principle and a firm basis and not an incidental matter or a political game. It was also not a way to the restoration of the Sinai territory alone, but also to the restoration of all the Arab territories and the solution of the basic problem -- the Palestinian issue -- which Egypt considers to be the crux of the Middle East problem. Without a solution it will be impossible to establish peace in the area. For this reason, Egypt has been insisting on the implementation of the second part of the Camp David accords regarding Palestinian autonomy.

If Egypt has been successful in bringing the United States in as a full partner in the peace process by involving it in the Camp David accords and the peace treaty, it did so in view of Washington's relations with Israel, its role in the Arab area and its relations with the area states which Egypt found necessary to utilize for the benefit of the Arab cause.

Through President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Egypt has reaffirmed its total commitment to peace and cooperation with the United States, even after the complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. In doing so, Egypt has asserted Egypt's genuine call for peace and choice of this course.

Here, we have a word to say to the United States. It is called upon today to exercise a more effective and forceful role in the area, especially on the autonomy talks. While there have been encouraging signs in this regard owing to U.S. announcements of intentions to raise the level of its representation in these talks -- it has been at the level of U.S. ambassadors in Cairo and Tel Aviv -- Washington, nevertheless, is called upon to further intensify its efforts and exploit its relations with Israel to make the Israeli Government show a degree of flexibility in response to the demands of peace. This flexibility demands of it, in particular, a complete reconsideration of its decision to annex the Golan.

The hoped for U.S. role can make it possible to overcome obstacles and difficulties facing the autonomy talks and lead these talks to the start of an agreement.

Naturally, the issue of the autonomy talks is expected to lead the list of subjects that will be discussed in President Husni Mubarak's forthcoming talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Cairo and will also be one of the main subjects in the talks during the president's forthcoming tour to Paris, Washington, London and Bonn. This may lead to success in achieving agreement in this regard that will give the green light to other Arab sides to participate in the peace process. This process must not be frozen at certain borders but must expand to include new Arab elements for the establishment of comprehensive peace and solving the main problem -- the Palestinian issue -- and placing the Palestinian people at the start of the correct path to self-determination.

AL-AHRAM SAYS AUTONOMY TALKS WILL BE DIFFICULT

NC092256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2238 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM affirms that the forthcoming autonomy discussions will be held in difficult circumstances because of the Israeli decision annexing the Syrian Golan Heights.

In an editorial to be published Sunday, the paper calls on Israel to show its seriousness in these talks to eliminate the adverse effects of its decision annexing the Golan on the situation in the Middle East, particularly toward the Palestinians, after the United States has shown its seriousness toward the talks in nominating its delegate and in sending its secretary of state to Egypt and Israel this week to discuss the extent of progress in these talks.

The paper notes that the annexation decision has had a bad impact on the Palestinians and that a large section of them regarded it as an implicit warning of a possible similar action against them at any time, thus exceeding to a great extent the scope of the game of the occupied land seizure which causes bloody disturbances and demonstrations.

Concluding its commentary, the paper calls for the adoption of measures that would induce Israel to give up the Golan as the annexation would have a direct frustration effect on the Palestinian talks.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR RELEASES 81 DETAINEES

NC091650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) -- Socialist Public Prosecutor Counselor 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad today issued a decision releasing 81 people who were held under custody. The decision is effective today.

MENA has learned that it has been decided to release these persons for lack of evidence of their affiliation to any organizations that contributed to the sectarian events and for limiting their activity to participating in some assemblies or demonstrations, which comes under the purview of the public prosecution.

COURT POSTPONES APPEALS OF ASH-SHADHILI, OTHERS

NC091830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) -- The Supreme Court of Ethics has postponed until 13 March the hearing of the appeal lodged by retired Lt Gen Sa'd ash-Shadhili, Hikmat Abu Zayd and 'Abd al-Majid Farid, who are accused in the case of organizing the Nationalist Front.

The court met today to consider the appeals submitted by these persons regarding the verdict issued against them by the Court of Ethics putting their property under custodianship and taking political measures against them.

The assistant public prosecutor stated in his plea that it is not permissible to hear the defense of the defendants' lawyer in the absence of the defendants. He said that Article 37 of Law 95 of 1980 stipulates that the defendant should appear in person before the Court of Ethics and that Article 44 of the same law stipulates that the proceedings followed before the Court of Ethics are the same to be followed before the Supreme Court of Ethics.

OFFICIAL DENIES RECENT CABINET CHANGES TEMPORARY

NC102106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) -- An official source has denied in tomorrow's issue of MAY the reports carried by news agencies to the effect that the recent change in the Egyptian Cabinet is temporary and that a comprehensive Cabinet change will take place in April.

The source emphasized that there is to be no ministerial change in April and that the recent change was the product of a protracted study preceded by a period of discussion and opinion-sounding which led to the designation of the new ministers. The source said that circumstances precipitated the changes, which are final.

GENERAL ON IRANIAN LOSSES IN TWO AREAS

JN071940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jan (INA) -- A staff brigadier general has said that Iraqi forces are now in full control of the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar areas after the destruction of Iranian forces that infiltrated positions there.

In an interview shown on Baghdad television tonight, the officer revealed that the destruction of the enemy was carried out in two stages. The first stage aimed at containing enemy units at markers [ar-raqimayn] 1172 and 994 and at preventing them from moving or expanding. The second stage aimed at destroying and expelling the enemy remnants from the markers.

He added that after [words indistinct] from several directions, the Iraqi forces in this area managed to encircle and isolate these forces. After cutting off their supply lines, they then destroyed them. He said the enemy losses totalled 1,800 dead and a large number of wounded and prisoners, in addition to the confiscation of large quantities of weapons and hardware.

The brigadier general said that the recent enemy attempt to launch an offensive was aimed at restoring Qasr-e Shirin or at getting closer to Iraqi international borders. Therefore, he said, after the failure of its previous attempts in April and September last year, the enemy concentrated the best of its units to carry out a large-scale attack in this rugged mountainous area.

The Iraqi officer stressed that Iraqi forces in the area are capable of performing their duties and of reaching the targets named by the command. He added that the enemy forces will be destroyed and annihilated exactly as before.

Following this, Baghdad television showed a film on the battles in the Nowsud area in the northern sector of the battlefield last Saturday. The film showed for the first time the ceremonial burial of a number of enemy dead by Iraqi soldiers at the battlefield after being left by the enemy. The Iraqi soldiers dug graves and then buried the dead in accordance with divine law and human rights. The film also showed equipment left in the battlefield by the enemy before its withdrawal. It also showed some of the dead.

DRONE TYPE RECONNAISSANCE PLANE DOWNED

JN092005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA) -- It was reported here today that an Iranian reconnaissance drone has been shot down. The drone is manufactured by the U.S. Northrup Corporation.

Baghdad television tonight showed a film showing the pilotless plane which was downed by the Iraqi air defenses over one of the military operations areas while conducting its reconnaissance mission.

A military commentator said that the entry of this type of plane as a new factor undoubtedly indicates the arrival of foreign military experts in Iran because the Iranians do not have the capability of using such planes.

The commentator said the presence of this plane in Iran shows the extent of cooperation between the Iranian rulers and the Zionist and U.S. circles which use these planes.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE

No 578

JN081610 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jan (INA) -- During the past 24 hours, Iraqi forces killed 68 of the Iranian enemy forces and destroyed 4 vehicles, 5 observation posts, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 gun. This was stated by the Armed Forces General Command's Communique No 578 this evening. The communique put our losses at eight martyrs in all sectors. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of the rights of our people and nation and sovereignty and dignity, the victorious Iraqi forces continue their activities in the operational sectors. The following are the results of these activities for yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area and forced the enemy to retreat after killing 42 of its troops and destroying 3 vehicles.
- B. A force belonging to our forward units raided an enemy force in the Shush area, killing five. Six more enemy troops were also killed in the same area.
- C. While carrying out their duties in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar areas last night, our combat patrols discovered large quantities of medium and light weapons as well as various types of hardware. Some enemy troops were also taken captive in the same region.
- D. Eight killed and one vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful area.
- E. Five killed and one observation post and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.
- F. Two killed and three observation posts destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
- G. One gun destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 68 killed, 1 gun, 4 vehicles, 5 observation posts and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. Several troops taken captive and large quantities of medium and light weapons and hardware discovered.

It has been confirmed that the enemy losses in Gilan-e Gharb opposite our branch units were 46 killed, in addition to the losses stated in our communique on 6 January 1982.

II. Our losses: Eight martyrs in all sectors.

No 579

JN091655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted grave losses on the Iranian forces during the past 24 hours, the known part of which amounts to 87 killed and 1 tank, 1 gun, 4 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. This was reported in Communique No 579 issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, the text of which is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our armed forces' military activities continued in the operations theater last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. One of our forward units pounded with various types of weapons an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area, killing 35 and destroying 2 vehicles.
- B. One of our forward combat units raided enemy positions and concentrations in the Dezful area, killing 25 and destroying 1 observation post. Two enemy personnel were also killed in the same area.
- C. Thirteen were killed and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.
- D. Eight were killed and one gun destroyed in the Mehran area.
- E. Four were killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Shush area.
- F. One excavator and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Sumar area.
- G. One tank and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 87 dead and 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.

No 580

JN101647 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) -- Iraqi Communique No 580, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening, said that during the past 24 hours the Iraqi forces killed 50 Iranians and destroyed 1 gun, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator and 2 observation posts. It added that the Iraqi forces pounded enemy troop concentrations in Gilan-e Gharb, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Khafajiyah [Susangerd] and Mimak. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With sternness and elevated spirit, the glorious Mesopotamia sons continue to fight the forces of the evil Khomeyni clique until it gives up its hostile schemes and ambitions against Iraq and the Arab nation. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our forward units violently pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area, killing 17.
- B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our forces hit it, killing 11.
- C. Nine killed and one gun, two vehicles and two observation posts destroyed in the Khafajiyah area.
- D. Eight killed and one excavator destroyed in the Abadan area.
- E. Five killed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 50 killed and 1 gun, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged
- C. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

HUSAYN RETURNS FOLLOWING VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

JN081151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Amman, 8 Jan (INA) -- King Husayn of Jordan and his delegation returned here at noon today at the end of a short visit to Saudi Arabia. The talks during the visit dealt with various Arab and international issues and relations between the two fraternal countries.

King Husayn's delegation comprised Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS 8 JAN

JN081907 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The first round of talks began at the Foreign Ministry this evening between Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo who is now visiting Jordan.

Speaking at a PETRA-JNA correspondent, Al-Qasim said the talks dealt with the history of the Palestinian cause and the sufferings of the Palestinian people and the Arab world since 1948. He added that the Italian foreign minister said that his country is adhering to all the aspects of the Venice declaration. The Italian minister said that Italy is looking forward to proceeding with this plan [as heard] to bring about a better atmosphere for the accomplishment of peace based on the principles of right and justice in the Middle East.

Banquet Speeches

JN090720 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has said that Israel has prevented the Palestinian people from returning to their homeland and foiled all efforts to implement UN resolutions to eliminate this unprecedented injustice. Speaking at the banquet he hosted last night in honor of Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Al-Qasim said: Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy reached its peak in the June 1967 aggression when it seized the remainder of Palestine and large tracts of territory from the neighboring Arab states. Jordan and the other Arab states have cooperated positively with all international efforts to achieve a just and lasting comprehensive solution of the dispute and have played a significant role for the sake of peace.

Al-Qasim pointed out that, during the 1978 Baghdad summit, the Arab leaders, including the PLO, unanimously approved a concept of peace. They agreed to work for the achievement of a political solution to the dispute based on complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to determine their own destiny and to set up their own state on Palestinian land under the leadership of the PLO, their sole representative.

The foreign minister said: We hope that friendly Italy will exert efforts and pressure within the European Community so Europe will contribute in an expeditious manner toward the achievement of a real peace and a just and comprehensive settlement in the region. Prevailing stability and prosperity in the region is bound to have an effect on the whole world.

In his speech, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo praised the long-established ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. These relations, he said, were reinforced by the visits which His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan paid to Italy in 1978 and 1979. Colombo also praised the vanguard role which Jordan is playing in the region through its moderating role in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Foreign Minister Colombo referred to the confidence enjoyed by Jordan in the Arab world and stressed that his country would continue its efforts to support the process of negotiations in the Middle East while stressing the basic principles outlined in the Venice declaration.

The Italian foreign minister said that peace and justice are two objectives commonly sought by Italy and Jordan and that his country is aware of the hardships lying ahead but there is no other alternative. Peace must be achieved, he stressed.

Meets Badran

JN091228 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office at noon today Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the delegation accompanying him.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in all fields. They also discussed the Middle East issue and its developments and the role that Italy may assume within the European group to seek a just and comprehensive solution in the region.

The Italian minister reiterated his country's commitment to the Venice declaration and said that it pursues a well-known policy toward the Middle East. He said that this commitment also applies to the other countries of the European group.

The minister praised Jordanian-Italian relations and said that his visit aims at promoting these relations.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and the Italian ambassador in Amman.

Further on Talks

JN092008 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] An expanded working session was held at the Foreign Ministry today between the Jordanian side, under Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, and the Italian side, under Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The two sides discussed the current situation in the region, international issues of joint interest and the relations between the two countries. Foreign Minister al-Qasim explained to the Italian minister the threats inherent in the current situation in the region as a result of Israel's policy of aggression and expansion and its measures against Arab rights and territories. The latest Israeli measure is the decision to annex the occupied Golan Heights.

Al-Qasim made it clear that the serious situation in the region makes it necessary for Europe to double its efforts and exert persistent endeavors to contribute toward a just and permanent peace in the region in accordance with the principles approved by the international community and the UN resolutions which are based on Israel's complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, to establish their independent state on their Palestinian national soil under their sole legitimate representative the PLO. Al-Qasim called on the friendly Italian republic to exercise its influence within the European Community to this end in view of Italy's position in this community, taking into consideration the effects of the situation in this region on Europe's security and interests.

Concerning international issues and the tension prevailing in various world regions, the two sides agreed that relations among states must be based on the UN Charter, that differences should be solved through peaceful means and that there should not be any interference in the internal affairs of other states. The two sides reviewed the bilateral relations and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries and expressed their satisfaction at the progress already achieved. They agreed on expanding this cooperation and promoting it with the aim of increasing Italy's contribution to Jordanian development projects.

KHADDAM TO VISIT SOVIET UNION MID-JANUARY

JN091857 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Government, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will pay an official and cordial visit to the Soviet Union around the middle of this month for consultations within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

KHADDAM LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA 10 JAN

JN100812 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Damascus for Riyadh this morning with a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to King Khalid on the current Arab situation.

KHADDAM DENIES MEDIATION IN IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

JN110703 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has denied that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Tehran falls within the context of mediation to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES 9 JAN

JN091917 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Damascus at 1800 today. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Chedli Klibi made the following statement to the television news correspondent:

[Begin recording] My visit to fraternal Syria coincides with critical circumstances. It does at a time when Arab and world public opinions are following the UN Security Council's deliberations, hoping that the UN Security Council will support the Arab rights and the international law which is the basic pillar of the UN Charter.

I will discuss the situation in general with the Syrian Government, particularly with his excellency the president. I will also deal with some other issues related to the joint Arab action. Thank you. [end recording]

Meets Khaddam

JN100608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met last night with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The discussion dealt with the current Arab situation. Klibi arrived in Damascus last night on a short visit to Syria.

Meets Al-Asad

JN101534 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jan (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad received here today Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The talks dealt with the situation in the Arab region and its recent developments, particularly the escalation of the Zionist-imperialist onslaught.

The two sides exchanged views on ways of achieving joint Arab action based on confronting this onslaught and foiling anti-Arab schemes.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES AMAL MOVEMENT SECRETARY GENERAL

JN091657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] At 1215 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Nabih Bari, secretary general of the Lebanese Amal movement. They discussed the situation in Lebanon and the need for all officials in Lebanon to make intensive efforts to entrench the security situation.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SPEAKER OF INDIAN PARLIAMENT

JN081731 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] At 1300 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the speaker of the Indian Parliament, Balram Jakar, and his accompanying parliamentary delegation. The meeting was attended by Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly, and the Indian ambassador in Damascus.

The Indian official conveyed greetings from Indian President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He expressed his admiration for Syria's great development and said: We see a new Syria being built under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. This pleases us.

The speaker of the Indian Parliament strongly condemned the savage and unprecedented destruction he saw in the city of Al-Qunaytirah.

Talks centered on bilateral relations, the Middle East situation and the results of the talks held between the Indian parliamentary delegation and the Syrian People's Assembly delegation. Jakar expressed his satisfaction with these talks and said they had been successful.

The president expressed his satisfaction with the identity of views manifested during the discussions between the two sides. He asserted that we trust the future because the just peoples' causes will emerge successful, aggression cannot triumph forever and history will not be reversed. During the meeting, ties of friendship between Syria and India and the need to develop and strengthen them were stressed. Jakar expressed his great appreciation for President al-Asad and said: We in India are confident that Syria, under your leadership will remain steadfast and that we stand with you in the same trench.

The president thanked him and asked him to convey his greetings to President Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the people of India.

Speaker Leaves

JN090925 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jan (SANA) -- An Indian parliamentary delegation led by Balram Jakar left Damascus at 0700 today at the end of a 5-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly speaker.

The Indian delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi; Dr Muhsin Bilal, head of the Arab and Foreign Relations Committee; People's Assembly members; and the Indian ambassador in Damascus and embassy staff.

MINISTER SAYS SYRIA SEEKING BALANCE WITH ISRAEL

GF090650 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0622 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Ad-Damman, 9 Jan (WAKH) -- In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-YAWM today, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar said that his country follows a policy of strategic equilibrium in confronting Israel. The information minister said: "We are seeking strategic balance with the Israeli enemy, a slogan that cannot be achieved without intrinsic strength. We also need our brothers' assistance to achieve this goal."

Mr Iskandar lauded the financial aid being provided by Gulf countries in particular and by other Arab oil countries in general. He said: "We are satisfied with our brothers' assistance."

He emphasized that his country realizes that the enemy might commit a folly in the form of an aggression against Syria. He added: "The possibility is there and we prepare for it very thoroughly."

Mr Iskandar lauded Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's tour of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula countries and said it had important results. He said that steps the Arabs might take against Israel and Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights were discussed together with the need to reach an Arab stand on this issue.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON EYTAN'S WAR THREATS

JN101115 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jan (SANA) -- In a comment today, TISHRIN says Syria's firm determination to continue its relentless confrontation against plots hostile to the nation, and its struggle to achieve pan-Arab objectives, stems from its firm and limitless belief in the cause of our nation and strong confidence that the future will be ours despite all the obstacles and hardships facing our just cause.

The paper adds: Israel's objective has not been, and will not be, just the annexation of the Golan or this or that Arab territory and the carving up of this or that Arab territory into the promised state of Israel, but also the removal of the insurmountable Syrian obstacle. Israel has not concealed its exasperation over this obstacle and its overwhelming desire to eliminate it. Israeli Chief of Staff Eytan was very clear yesterday when he made his stupid threats that war might take place with Syria and that this war, which would be the last, would result in the achievement of peace.

TISHRIN asserts: The Arab-Zionist conflict is one of existence. Our battle against Zionist ambitions and designs is a long one. Our resistance to every Israeli step and our steadfastness against every plot or hostile move is a step forward toward strengthening our Arab position in this conflict.

The paper says: The current Security Council debate, which has taken a long time because of Israel's use of the U.S. umbrella to prevent the imposition of sanctions against its new impudent aggression, is not something unexpected by Syria. Every day brings new evidence of the Israeli leadership's aggressiveness, fascism and stupidity and every Security Council session records more condemnation and denunciation of Israel's aggressive behavior and reckless and irresponsible decisions.

TISHRIN concludes: Our awareness of the causes behind what is going on in the UN lobbies increases our conviction that the means and capabilities with our power and our resolution and determination are sufficient to enable us to achieve our objectives.

TISHRIN EDITORIAL ON SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATES

JN111104 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jan (SANA) -- In an editorial today, the newspaper TISHRIN says that the UN Security Council will reconvene today to discuss the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel, which is totally ignoring the international desire to rescind its decision.

TISHRIN adds that resorting to procrastination in adopting the required resolution to impose sanctions on Israel is due to the U.S. pressures which are being practiced in two directions: by threatening to use violence [as received] if the majority vote in favor of the draft resolution, and by bringing pressure to bear on Washington's allies at the Security Council to compel them not to support the aforementioned draft resolution, and consequently avoid any embarrassment with its Arab friends by using its veto to prevent the imposition of sanctions on Israel.

The paper adds that Syria, which is in the forefront in confronting the Arab nation's enemies, has declared its stand on this issue through its President Hafiz al-Asad at his meeting with the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, when he said that Syria is determined to continue its march to relentlessly confront all plots and to struggle to attain its pan-Arab objectives.

TISHRIN says that Syria has always focused on Arab struggle and the importance of Arab solidarity in confronting all the imperialists and Zionist plots. It adds that Syria, while confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots, has always been eager to consult with its friends of the forces of progress and freedom, foremost among which are the socialist countries led by the friendly Soviet Union. Within this context, President Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit was made and so too Khaddam's forthcoming visit to Moscow for consultations in accordance with the treaty of friendship between the two countries.

AL-BA'TH SAYS SYRIA 'INSISTS ON' UN SANCTIONS

JN101004 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Damascus, 10 Jan (SANA) -- AL-BA'TH says concern for world peace calls on the UN Security Council to be firm in its resolutions. It is the negligence in carrying out the wish of the international community against the aggressors that has led to the increased tension now threatening the security and peace of mankind, the paper adds.

Commenting in its editorial today, the paper asserts: In its discussions and deliberations on the Golan annexation decision, the Security Council is, in fact, debating the whole issue of peace. It is not debating a specific decision that lacks background. Israel, which claims to be concerned about peace, is the one that has killed Middle East peace over the past 30 years and the one that is seeking vengeance not only against the Arabs but the whole world, as long as the Arabs link their peace with world peace and are not prepared to humbly succumb to Zionist wishes.

AL-BA'TH concludes: In view of this grave situation in the area, the Security Council must impose sanctions on Israel in accordance with the UN Charter. This is what Syria insists on, backed by a world stand which condemns the aggression and the aggressors. By asking the Security Council to uphold the UN Charter, Syria is, in fact, protecting peace and averting a disaster in an area whose strategic ties affect the whole world.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON ALTERNATIVE TO UN SANCTIONS

JN081408 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israeli logic is based on aggression. Israeli policy, which is based on this logic, is devoted to justifying aggression and finding formulae for expansion, particularly since Israel is the only world state without a border.

It is strange that the Zionist enemy's leaders are again talking about a so-called secure border in order to cover up their aggressive onslaught on the Arab nation and deceive and delude world public opinion, particularly since the October War disproved this false claim part and parcel.

What is new in the statement by the Zionist military institution is that it has begun to openly insinuate that it intends to launch a new military aggression against the Arab nation, Syria and the Palestinian revolution. Indeed, Israeli officials did not stop insinuating at times, and openly talking about at other times, Israel's intention to launch a big military aggression.

If we consider Rafa'el Eytan's daily statements, we find that they clearly focus on psychologically preparing for such an aggression even though these statements' forms differ in the way the words are written and their order.

General Eytan says that Syria is helping the Palestinian Fedayeen in Lebanon, which compels Israel to launch a new military aggression in southern Lebanon. He adds that Syria is preparing to reply to the Golan annexation decision in a non-diplomatic way. In another statement, he says that Israel cannot keep silent forever on the installation of Syrian missiles in Al-Biqa', adding that Israel must make the coming war the last war.

General Eytan's war cries clearly show that, through a new aggressive step, Israel, which was denounced by the whole world for its annexation of the Golan, wants to impose a fait accompli and move to a new aggressive reality, thus benefitting from the imperialist support for its aggression and attempts in the United Nations to prevent imposing sanctions on it, particularly now that it has been proved that denunciations are no longer of avail in driving back the Zionist aggression and that the only thing of use is imposing sanctions, which is in accordance with the UN Charter.

If world public opinion has expressed apprehension, through various statements of its governments, parties, organizations and political circles, over the escalation of Zionist aggression and the resulting grave jeopardy to the security of the Middle East and the whole world, then what increases this apprehension is the stand of the United States which, although it is one of the superpowers, announces that it has a special responsibility in preserving world peace. In reality, the U.S. stand has not only disavowed Arab rights but has also encouraged Israel's aggression by offering Israel military, economic and technological support.

This existing reality necessitates that all forces concerned with preserving security and safety in the region and with the peace of the whole world must apply pressure to impose sanctions on the Zionist aggressor and to preserve the status of the United Nations and its institutions which are being belittled and challenged by the racist Zionist entity.

We here in Syria, along with the entire Arab nation, while putting the international community in face of its responsibilities, realize very well that we are the owners of a just cause and that we are being subjected to a dangerous racist expansionist aggression. Thus, there is no alternative for us but to confront this aggression and employ all our capabilities and potentials to repel the Zionist danger which is threatening all of us.

Hence, we preserve the right to adopt the steps we deem fit within the framework of self-defense if the UN Security Council fails to impose sanctions on Israel in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter which emphasizes the right of every state to defend itself against aggression.

HA'ARETZ: SECRET U.S. TALKS WITH SYRIA, PLO

TA111037 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] The United States has in the last few days held direct official [rishmiyim yeshirim] contacts with Syria and the PLO in which it made it clear that first priority should be given to completing the withdrawal from the Sinai and that they should refrain from carrying out any military operation liable to supply Israel with an excuse to postpone the withdrawal.

Quoting senior Syrian officials, Arab sources noted that the United States was very careful to hold the contacts with the PLO in secret in Damascus and in Beirut and even explained the motives for doing so. In its contacts with the PLO, the United States urged it to abstain from carrying out any actions along all the fronts and not just in southern Lebanon.

The sources added that President al-Asad was explicitly told that the United States would make do with the unilateral sanctions it imposed on Israel in the wake of the annexation of the Golan Heights and that it would not make any further moves at the UN Security Council. In the contacts it was suggested that the United States proceed with the dialogue with Syria at senior levels with the goal of formulating a draft resolution to the Security Council which would not explicitly refer to imposing sanctions on Israel.

According to Arab sources, the Soviet Union made it clear to Syria that exercising its military option against Israel at this stage would contravene the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries and that any military action on the part of Syria would only embarrass Moscow. The Soviets urged that consultations be held on this issue according to the agreement between the two countries, and this is why Syrian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will be arriving in Moscow in the next few days.

MINISTERS TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY, HAIG VISIT

TA100603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The Cabinet is not meeting for its regular weekly session today. The prime minister's office intimated last Friday that after the extraordinary session of Thursday, no urgent issues remained on the agenda that would justify the holding of a regular session. But it has been reported by other sources that the meeting was canceled to enable Cabinet members to overcome their differences of opinion about the increased compensation payments to Sinai evacuees.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin will hold meetings in his office today but first the ministerial autonomy team will meet at the prime minister's home to discuss positions to be presented to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is coming to Jerusalem on 14 January. The head of the team, Yosef Burg, told our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, that the objective of the talks in the near future would be to formulate a memorandum of understanding on the substance and nature of the autonomy. Israel does not intend to introduce new ideas, as it believes that its existing positions are good and useful.

Political circles in Jerusalem told our correspondent that Haig is coming to hear the positions of the parties and, in a few weeks, he will resume shuttle trips between Cairo and Jerusalem in an attempt to finalize a declaration of principles before the conclusion of the Sinai withdrawal. The circles estimated that the U.S. administration will exert strong pressures on Israel and Egypt for this purpose. During his upcoming trip, Mr Haig will meet twice with Mr Begin, as well as with the defense and foreign ministers and with the ministerial autonomy team. Prior to Mr Haig's arrival, the prime minister will have a meeting with the U.S. ambassador in Israel, who is returning to Israel tomorrow, after having been summoned for consultations in Washington together with his colleague in Cairo.

BURG COMMENTS AFTER AUTONOMY MEETING

TA101238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The ministerial committee on autonomy met for more than 2 hours this morning at the prime minister's residence to review Israel's position in preparation for the visit this week of U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Also taking part were members of the experts' committee who have been holding almost continuous talks with their Egyptian and American counterparts on practical issues concerning autonomy. After the meeting, which was chaired by the prime minister, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who heads the autonomy negotiating team, spoke to reporters outside:

[Begin Burg recording] We don't know at this very moment if General Haig will bring new ideas into this region. We will be very happy to hear it, to listen. Otherwise we have now asked from our export committee to formulate again what is our point of view and what are our suggestions and I believe during the next 2 or 3 days we will come out with a statement concerning our attitudes.

[Question] But will Israel be proposing any new ideas or proposals itself to them?

[Answer] I told you a lot of times that the old ideas are very good.

[Question] Dr Burg, you say that Israel will be prepared to consider any proposals Mr Haig may be bringing with him...

[Answer] If they are good and nice, we are ready to consider...

[Question] There's a report that one of those proposals is that the Arabs of east Jerusalem should be allowed voting rights to the autonomy council.

[Answer] That's an old hat and we already, a couple of times, said no to this.

[Question] Why not, Dr Burg?

[Answer] Why not? Very simple thing. He should take it as a symbol that Jerusalem is our capital, is an indivisible city. If you take it on the sense of administration, as theory or practice of administration, I can only say this: That nobody can vote for a body, when this body has no authority over him. It would be paradoxical. [end recording]

IDF Report

TA101558 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Chairman of the Israeli autonomy team, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, interviewed by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, in the course of today's meeting held at the prime minister's residence in anticipation of the arrival of the U.S. secretary of state on Thursday, were any new autonomy ideas raised? Or, let us put it differently: Has a decision been made on a new Israeli initiative?

[Answer] No, I believe today we reviewed the 2 plus years that have passed, and we talked about consolidating our well-known position and putting down in writing our principles, and we will make sure the entire world knows what we think.

[Question] In other words, we stick by our position and there is no new initiative?

[Answer] Not necessarily, as Mr Haig may also bring with him some novel ideas. At any rate, we plan to clarify things very well and in great depth.

[Question] Mr Minister, could you perhaps tell us what in your opinion is the central problem that is preventing us and the Egyptians from reaching an agreement on this issue?

[Answer] There are a number of problems. If you are talking about psychology, then you could say that the Egyptians would like to see in the autonomy a corridor leading to a Palestinian state, whereas we are not accepting this -- and I will not detail what our views are. This is to manifest, for instance, with regard to the status of Jerusalem -- which in our opinion is the capital of Israel, an indivisible city and consequently also indivisible in terms of the division of its inhabitants into some who will be allowed to vote for institutions and into some who will not.

[Question] In other words, on this issue too, which the United States, or so at least it was reported, intends to raise again we have not changed our position?

[Answer] I would be surprised if the United States wanted to raise this of all topics, and I am saying this despite press reports, because ever since Camp David our opinion has been voiced in the most clear and unequivocal manner by Prime Minister Mr Mehaem Begin.

[Question] One final question, Mr Minister, one that repeatedly crops up -- and we too have already raised it before with you on several occasions: Do you believe that we will reach an agreement on autonomy before April?

[Answer] If you ask me about details, I do not think the time is sufficient. But if you are asking about principles, this is definitely possible.

VIEW OF EGYPT'S INTENTIONS TO CONCLUDE AUTONOMY

TA101520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The assessment was voiced at the ministerial autonomy team session -- which the prime minister attended -- that Egypt is not interested in reaching an agreement on autonomy before April and that it wants to postpone the continuation of the negotiations until after the completion of the pullback from the Sinai. This has been learned by our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer. Another assessment that was made today was that during his tour of the region, Alexander Haig plans to hear the parties' views but not to raise his own suggestions. After Haig's visit, Israel will publish a leaflet including all of Israel's proposals raised during the 2 years of the autonomy negotiations.

DOCUMENT ON AUTONOMY TO BE PUBLISHED

TA101603 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Israel will in the next few days formulate a draft document on the understandings and principles regarding the establishment of the autonomy and it may even publish its contents. This is reported by our correspondent Gad Becker, at the end of the meeting of the Israeli ministerial team on the autonomy affairs held at the prime minister's residence today.

[Begin recording] Israel does not intend to change its positions in principle regarding the autonomy, not even on the eve of Alexander Haig's arrival in the region. This assessment was further corroborated today in the wake of the meeting of the Israeli ministerial team led by the prime minister. Special emphasis was devoted to the issue of east Jerusalem residents' voting rights in regard to the autonomy's institutions. Israel's opposition on this issue is unambiguous as in the past.

Jerusalem currently assesses that Egypt is not eager to resume the momentum of the talks and reach an agreement in principle by April. According to this assessment, U.S. pressure will be necessary to compel the Egyptians to join the talks. As far as is known at this moment, Washington does not have a specific plan for promoting the talks. Alexander Haig will come here to voice more fundamental ['eqroniyot yoter] positions and to hear the proposals of the parties. Israeli sources today said that the prime minister has no intention of surprising Haig with new positions. Israel believes that its positions and concessions to date are sufficient and are certainly sufficient as far as the limited goal of formulating a more general document about understanding and principles related to the autonomy. The prime minister will apparently present Haig with an Israeli proposal for such a document which will be mostly based on known positions. The document will be formulated in the next few days by the Israeli team of experts and, at the Cabinet's initiative, it will be published in the media. In this document, Israel will actually present all its proposals to date on the various aspects of the autonomy. [end recording]

U.S. POSITION ON AUTONOMY TALKS REPORTED

TA101842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has already left Washington. Haig is due in Brussels for a NATO meeting on Poland before continuing on to the Middle East. With an assessment of how the Reagan administration views the state of the autonomy talks, Connie Lonn from Washington:

[Begin recording] Top U.S. officials are nearly as pessimistic as Israeli ones about the prospects for a real breakthrough in the autonomy talks this week or any time in the near future. But one official intimately involved with the talks said Secretary Haig will make an heroic effort to get things moving and wishes he had the time himself to shuttle between Israel, Egypt and perhaps Jordan. But he cannot afford to do this because of other pressing issues which divert his attention. The senior State Department official says Secretary Haig is really not certain whether or when a special autonomy negotiator will be named. Originally President Reagan and Secretary Haig said they would not do so unless some real progress is shown on the talks. But that can be circumvented because Secretary Haig has consistently maintained progress is being made. One thing Mr Haig will do this week is to gather information on the prospects of autonomy success or failure.

When I talked to Joseph Sisco last night he could not rule out the fact he may still be under consideration but said he simply does not know. But the man who is thought as most likely to go to it is General Brent Scowcroft. The State Department official said he has an advantage in that he has the confidence of Secretary Haig. He does have some Middle East background but the official says Scowcroft may not be named because there could be a time lag needed for him to grow into the job.

The U.S. assessment, according to this official, is that Israel very much wants some kind of an agreement or a preliminary promise of agreement as a way of locking the United States, Europe and the Egyptians into the Camp David process after April. But the Egyptians, according to him, are not as anxious and are prepared to go on with the talks indefinitely. The still unanswered question is whether Secretary Haig has some specific U.S. proposal to break the deadlock. All that U.S. officials say on this point is that Haig will raise some substantive issues in both Egypt and Israel. [end recording]

Begin-Haig Meeting

TA101948 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The ministerial team for the autonomy negotiations believes that the Egyptians are not interested in reaching an agreement on autonomy for the Palestinians before the evacuation of the Sinai is completed in 3 months. Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, says that in the opinion of committee members, the Egyptians would have been prepared to finalize such an agreement had Israel made far-reaching concessions, which it is not prepared to make. It was therefore agreed that the prime minister will present to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig when he comes to Israel at the end of this week, the balance of concessions Israel has already taken in the course of the negotiations to date.

In the meeting of the ministerial committee on autonomy negotiations held today at the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem, an unambiguous position was formulated, stating that there is no intention of incorporating the east Jerusalem Arabs in the elections to the autonomy institutions.

Our Arab affairs correspondent, Ehud Ya'ari, reports that an analysis of Egyptian remarks made in the last few weeks also indicates that a shift has occurred in Cairo's stance and it is now in no hurry to reach an agreement on the autonomy.

PRESS REVIEW ASSESSES AUTONOMY STATUS

TA110718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 11 Jan 82

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HATZOFÉ writes that, in fact, it was not Israel that made the autonomy talks difficult; rather Egypt's position is foiling the talks, because from the moment Egypt contradicts the Camp David agreements by demanding the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, there is no chance of reaching an agreement. The position Cairo takes will determine whether the talks progress or not. From this viewpoint, Haig's decision to make Cairo his first stop was a good one. The answers he brings from there will to no small extent determine if there is anything to negotiate about on his visit to Jerusalem. Furthermore, the position Cairo takes is what will also, to no small extent, determine the assessment of Cairo's willingness to keep its word on the Camp David agreements.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the main difficulty lies in the fact that Prime Minister Begin is trying to get out of the commitments he undertook when he signed the Camp David agreements. By signing, Mr Begin then committed himself to recognition of the Palestinian's legitimate rights and their participation in determining their future. These two requirements, of course, contradict what the Likud is doing in Judaea and Samaria, including its intention to annex these territories to Israel. So the government says it has nothing to discuss; but this negligence, as the paper phrases it, by the government does not prove a lack of matters requiring attention, but the absence of a government responsible for the country's future.

HAMODI'A writes that the autonomy agreement was not exactly the heart's desire of the Government of Israel, but its compromise proposal when faced with far more extremist demands by the Arabs. Israel has no special interest in pushing Egypt into speeding up the negotiations, but it does not have to leave all the cards in President Mubarak's hands, including that of timing. Therefore, it must explain that the privilege of slowing down the negotiations does not belong to only one side and Israel will not prepare to appear at negotiations just when Egypt finds the time ripe for this and at the speed it decides.

MA'ARIV Comments

TA101111 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jan 82 p 5

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "In the Pressure Cooker"]

[Text] The ministerial committee for autonomy negotiations is to meet today in Jerusalem with the participation of the prime minister to formulate a position prior to talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who will come to Jerusalem on 14 January.

The U.S. secretary of state asked to meet with the ministerial committee in addition to his meetings with the prime minister, the foreign minister and the minister of defense, because he intends to return to the area next month for a shuttle trip between Jerusalem and Cairo with the goal of concluding the autonomy negotiations before April.

Mr Haig believes that by virtue of his special status he will be able to bridge the gaps in the positions of Israel and Egypt and arrive at a joint Israeli-Egyptian declaration of principles about the nature of autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and about its framework even before April.

The U.S. secretary of state, who once worked with Henry Kissinger, undoubtedly hopes that this success will improve his status in the international arena and he is coming to the arena this week in order to examine the possibilities of achieving a breakthrough in the autonomy negotiations. If the chances of success appear to be good, he will want to return to the area next month for a 2-week shuttle trip to reap the fruits of his labor.

This hope of the U.S. secretary of state to succeed within a few weeks where others failed over long months is based on the assumption that existed during the time of Anwar as-Sadat: In those days the Government of Israel also thought that the president of Egypt would be interested in proving to the Arab world that he had gained some sort of achievement for the Palestinians and was not concerned only about "his lands." Therefore the Americans then hoped, as did the Government of Israel, that the great breakthrough of an agreement would be made on the eve of the completion of the Sinai evacuation. But, in the meantime, there has been a great change in the Egyptian leadership. Mubarak does not have to defend Anwar as-Sadat's agreements and he does not need the seal of approval on an agreement about autonomy in order to receive the remainder of Sinai. Therefore it is not to be assumed that he will be prepared for any concession before April in order to make the agreement easier. On the contrary, there are grounds to think that he will not want to reach any agreement before April. Therefore it would be better for the U.S. secretary of state not to delude himself about the chances for an agreement. And, furthermore, there is no point in Israel now proposing concessions regarding Jerusalem or internal security in Judaea and Samaria, over and above what it proposed in the early stages of the negotiations.

In the few days remaining to us, it would be better to concentrate the negotiations on the issues that will disturb us after the withdrawal. It would be better to hold discussions with the Egyptians now about the possibility of evacuating installations from the Rafah approaches even after the IDF withdrawal.

The government is now in a "minicrisis" after its decision about the compensation for the Yamit evacuees. The crisis with the minister of finance has not yet been settled, it has only been postponed. In this pressure cooker in which the government is now sitting, it is not convenient to conduct negotiations about an issue which is so fateful for the future of Judaea and Samaria.

It would be better to postpone the negotiations until after April, because, one way or another, the Egyptians will not sign an agreement now.

The Government of Israel is not interested in a failure of Alexander Haig's mission. For this reason no room should be left for delusions that in his next shuttle trip he will be able to make the great breakthrough on an autonomy agreement. This delusion could end in failure because President Mubarak is not, at this stage, interested in signing an agreement.

In contrast to this, we have a whole series of matters we must discuss with the U.S. administration. First and foremost, we must receive guarantees that after April no new U.S. plan for an arrangement in Lebanon or for arrangements on our eastern borders will spring up.

This penetrating clarification must not be compressed into the days of the evacuation and autonomy negotiations. It would, then, be better to concentrate on the burning issues and leave autonomy for negotiations after the evacuation of Sinai.

YAMIT SETTLERS THREATEN RENEWED VIOLENCE

Tall0941 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] The Yamit settlers were in an uproar last night and threatened renewed violence, as their action committee announced its resignation and rejected the government's decision on increased compensation payments. The committee said that the government's controversial decision "fell far short of the demands raised over the past two months."

It was not "every man for himself," the committee said.

A general meeting of Yamit residents convened late last night. Committee members threatened to make public past talks with government representatives that would set off a "political storm."

Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich said last night that if any of the Sinai settlers rejected the proposals adopted by the Cabinet on compensation, they would not get a penny more.

Ehrlich told the Jerusalem POST that he had warned the settlers during the final phase of the negotiations that his proposal would be on a take-it-or-leave-it basis and would not be open to appeal. They had accepted this approach, Ehrlich said.

The deputy premier also said he had warned the Cabinet last week that whether the proposals of the three-man committee he chaired got its approval or not, the committee had completed its work when it drafted those proposals and had ceased to exist.

Ehrlich said that whatever any of the settlers claimed yesterday, it was not his personal business or the business of the three-man committee he headed (along with Deputy Premier David Levi and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor). He said that it might be the concern of Aridor in his capacity as finance minister, but not as a committee member.

He said that the Sinai settlers who complained yesterday about discrimination had quoted irrelevant figures and so their case was groundless.

Knesset Finance Committee members said last night that senior treasury officials appeared to be "reeling and in a state of shock" as a result of last Thursday's Cabinet decision.

The committee, which holds two sessions today on the implications of the Cabinet decision, had not received, as of last night, any request from the treasury to increase the compensation budget. That is because the treasury itself had not yet decided how to translate the government decision into budgetary terms, with respect to the current budget coming to an end on March 31, and the 1982-83 budget due to go into effect on April 1.

LIBYAJANA EDITOR DENIES REPORT OF COUP ATTEMPT

LD100908 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jan (JANA) -- The French television service TF last night carried a report claiming that a coup attempt had taken place against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and that the Libyan leader had arrested his secretary. Some news agencies carried this report and attributed it to the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY.

JANA's political editor comments on this false report. He points out that it is not true and is without any foundation. The report comes within the course of the black lies and campaigns waged by U.S. imperialism against Libya and spread by its agents and by the hired Western information media. He says this report is false and the fabrication of criminal intentions.

The editor makes it clear that the climate and the soil for spreading these coup reports and the possibility of them occurring is not the Libyan climate and not Libyan soil. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is not a king or a president or a ruler so that a coup can take place against him; he is the leader of a revolution, inciter of it and maker of its thought. The Libyan people who took over ownership of power, resources and the weapons can not turn against themselves and squander their gains by handing over control of their affairs to a party, president or ruling group such as the corrupt group terrorizing Sudan and leading its people into a tragic situation of disorder and confusion. These Western information media could have carried a true picture of the situation in Sudan and showed the inhuman criminal ways imposed by the ruling regime in Sudan on the Sudanese people. But according to the customary collusion of these media with the agent regimes, they ignored the tragedy of the Sudanese people as they did and are doing with the tragedies of the struggling peoples in South Africa, El Salvador and Nicaragua and others.

POLISH MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI 8 JAN

LD090900 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Jan (JANA) -- Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Polish Military Council for National Salvation and minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment, arrived in Tripoli last night.

Delivers Jaruzelski Letter

LD091450 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution today received Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Polish Military Council for National Salvation and minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection of the socialist Polish Republic. The Polish minister handed a written letter from General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Military Council for National Salvation, to the leader of the revolution, regarding the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries and the development of the situation in Poland following the thwarting of imperialist attempts aimed at the freedom of the Polish people.

General Jaruzelski expressed his satisfaction about the Polish [as heard] people's stand and said: I am addressing you in your capacity as a great leader and a friend of the Polish people. We highly value your supportive stand vis-a-vis the people of Poland which has been subjected to threats and a blockade supported by U.S. imperialism. General Jaruzelski added in his letter to the brother leader of the revolution: The Polish people are in need of your complete support and understanding of its current situation within the framework of the constantly strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity between the Arab Libyan and the Polish peoples. General Jaruzelski expressed his and the Polish people's gratitude for the supportive stand declared by the brother leader in his speech at the closing session of the General People's Congress, in which he asserted the Jamahiriyah's firm stand with the Polish people and condemned the economic blockade and the starvation policy practiced by America against Poland with the aim of subjugating it, and the Libyans' readiness to offer economic support in the form of urgent foodstuffs for the Polish people.

Makes Departure Statement

LD101422 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation and minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection of the socialist Polish Republic, left Tripoli today following a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which he delivered to the brother leader of the revolution a written message from General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation, on cooperation between the two countries and the development of the situation in Poland.

In a statement to JANA, the Polish member of the Military Council lauded the Jamahiriyah for its support toward the Polish people and for its assistance which emphasizes the depth of relations between the two peoples. He expressed his conviction that Polish-Arab Libyan relations will witness an expansion in various fields of cooperation. He added that his meeting with the leader of the revolution was held in a friendly atmosphere and that the results of his visit to the Jamahiriyah were positive.

The Polish official accused the United States of being behind the events in Poland, affirming that the policy of creating internal sectarian strife, starvation and economic blockade is the basic means used by the U.S. administration to strike at progressive and socialist regimes. The situation in Poland gradually is returning to normal and the coming stage will see a new impetus in industry and the economy.

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS PALESTINE, LEBANON OFFICIALS

LD091200 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Brothers Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement.

SUDANSUNA REPORTS 3 JAN COUP ATTEMPT IN LIBYA

JN091001 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jan (SUNA) -- Reliable sources told a special correspondent of SUDAN NEWS AGENCY [SUNA] in Tunis that an unsuccessful coup took place last Sunday, Jan 3, at 1600 GMT in Benghazi and that fierce fighting took place between the engineers of the coup in which civilians and students participated and troops loyal to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi including Soviet, East German, Cuban and Syrian soldiers. The coup forces deployed in the whole area of Benghazi and occupied actually some important positions and street inlets.

The various sources have agreed that a great number of dead and injured persons fell from both sides while 350 officers and soldiers, 280 civilians and about 200 students were arrested. The sources confirmed that the attempt could have succeeded if the foreign forces which protest Al-Qadhdhafi did not succeed to suppress it.

The attempt was a surprise for Libyan officials, the matter which angered Al-Qadhdhafi who ordered the arrest of the Director of Intelligence Col Yunis Abu al-Kasim, and the Director of Foreign Operations 'Abdallah as-Sanusi, the brother in law of Al-Qadhdhafi.

The situation is so critical in all Libya particularly in Benghazi and Tobruk, where barricades were installed in all roads which link Benghazi with the other parts of Libya. A wide wave of inspection and arrest was begun in all Libya.

An employee in health sector said Al-Qadhdhafi's health has deteriorated since the discovery of the attempt and that a team of foreign doctors treated him.

The events of Benghazi are not isolated from the whole situation in Libya and that important developments not for Al-Qadhdhafi's favour, are expected and that the hour of salvation of Libya's people is imminent, according to well-based source in Libyan affairs. [sentence as received]

EXPLOSIVES DISCOVERED AT KHARTOUM UNIVERSITY

JN081900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jan (SUNA) -- The security organs have foiled a subversive plan against some important installations in Khartoum University. The plan was aimed at turning the university into a hotbed of bloody conflict between the disputing student groups.

SUNA organizations have revealed that this morning the security organs discovered a number of explosives, Molotov cocktails and bottles full of gasoline in some of the university's dormitories and offices. The investigations also revealed that the subversive forces which infiltrated among the students intended to use these explosives to blow up the university's library and main laboratories, whose contents are worth millions of pounds, in addition to their priceless historical and scientific value.

Security experts told SUNA that the discovered explosives were enough to completely destroy the library and main laboratories.

On the other hand, the security organs discovered huge quantities of iron rods in the dormitories and other university buildings. These rods were painted with colors indicating a certain student slogan which proves that tools were being prepared for use by the disputing student groups.

Khalil Comments

JN091805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jan (SUNA) -- Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and SSU secretary general, said the people's armed forces' entry into the university was at the request of the university administration in order to protect its establishment and equipment. He added that these forces will be withdrawn when the situation stabilizes and when some students, particularly following the infiltration of saboteurs into the student community, are removed.

At an SSU Secretariat meeting today, Khalil said the security situation is under control and called for a move to present the issue of stability in higher education and educational bodies before the SSU's national conference in order to draw up a policy and adopt resolutions aimed at controlling higher education.

The Secretariat decided to compensate those who sustained damages during the fire in the popular market and to support the committee formed in Khartoum Province to this effect. The Secretariat also decided to discuss with the economists the economic issue and to start collecting information on the reasons for the increase in sugar prices and to inform the people of the results. The Secretariat instructed the competent authorities to ensure the supply of sugar to people all over the country at the fixed price and to submit their distribution plan to the Secretariat.

The Secretariat is to resume meeting tomorrow evening.

INA Report

JN101127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 10 Jan (INA) -- The newspaper AL-AYYAM quotes a high ranking official in the Sudanese state security organ as saying that competent authorities discovered more explosives and weapons inside Khartoum University. The source added that authorities of the university, which was closed down, continue to adopt measures to move the students to their residences outside the university.

In a statement to the paper, the security source said that the cities of 'Utayrah, Madani, Kusti and (?Ro Fata) yesterday were scenes of demonstrations and disturbances. He added that the students tried to foment disturbances and to carry out sabotage in public establishments, which forced the security forces to intervene. He added: A few women demonstrated in Omdurman yesterday, shouting slogans hostile to the regime.

CLOSURE OF NILE PROVINCE SCHOOLS ORDERED

JN091525 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] 'Atbarah, northern Sudan, 9 Jan (SUNA) -- 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd ar-Rahman, minister of public services in the northern region, today issued a decision suspending classes until further notice in all schools and institutes in the Nile Province due to the riots that swept some schools in the province this morning.

CHADIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT 9 JAN

JN091740 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jan (SUNA) -- In a statement upon his arrival here this evening, Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei said the aim of his visit to Sudan is to meet with President Numayri and to discuss a number of issues concerning the two countries. He added: The eternal relations between the two fraternal countries make it incumbent upon us to hold talks and further consultations over matters that concern our two countries.

President Goukouni arrived in Khartoum this afternoon and was received at the airport by President Numayri, senior state officials and members of the accredited diplomatic corps in Khartoum. The Chadian president is accompanied by Acyl Ahmat, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Kassire Delwa Koumakoye, justice minister and a number of Chadian officials.

The official Sudanese-Chadian talks will begin here tomorrow morning under President Numayri and Goukouni and will touch on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

Official Talks Begin

JN101609 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jan (SUNA) -- The first official talks began at People's Palace at 1000 today between the Sudanese side, led by President Numayri, and the Chadian side, led by Goukouni Oueddei.

President Numayri spoke at the outset of the session. He welcomed the Chadian president and his delegation, pointing out that this meeting embodies the distinctive bonds that have linked the Sudanese and Chadian peoples throughout the past. His excellency said he was confident that this meeting would further develop bilateral relations which are trying to achieve the goals of both nations -- progress and prosperity. He added that this visit is also an opportunity to discuss ways of deepening and promoting these relations.

Addressing the Chadian president, President Numayri said (?in the past) Sudan was concerned about achieving national understanding and reconciliation, which makes Sudan appreciate your endeavors to reconstruct Chad and to rebuild what the civil war destroyed. He said Sudan will continue to be solicitous to you and to the brother in Africa and the other friendly states in order to bolster your endeavors to build a new and united Chad, which can play a leading role in the conference [as received] both in the region and continent.

President Numayri said Sudan, which has suffered the afflictions of civil war, appreciates the critical circumstances and important stage through which Chad is passing, adding that this stage makes it necessary that Chad hold its national interests above any other considerations.

Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei expressed his deep thanks and appreciation for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation. He also expressed pleasure at the opportunity to consult and exchange views with President Numayri and other Sudanese officials on the current situation in Chad and on the way to tackle this situation following the Libyan forces' withdrawal, proceeding from the premise of the strong and eternal relations linking the two fraternal peoples.

The Chadian president reviewed the background of the Chadian problem, the stages it has passed through, the efforts exerted to achieve peace in Chad and Sudan's leading role in the endeavors to solve the Chadian issue. He affirmed that the Chadian Government and people pin high hopes on President Numayri and the Sudanese people to solve and to finally settle the Chadian issue. President Goukouni also stressed the need to bolster the neutral African peacekeeping force in Chad so that it can carry out its duties.

Foreign Ministers Meet

EA102054 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The Sudanese side led by President Numayri and the Chadian side led by President Goukouni Oueddei will resume joint official talks at 1000 tomorrow at the People's Palace in Khartoum.

The two sides this evening held a round of talks at ministerial level. The Sudanese side was led by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani while the Chadian side was led by Acyl Ahmat, on the basis of directives by Presidents Numayri and Goukouni after the first round of talks this morning.

SUNA said this evening's talks dealt in detail with the subjects covered at the morning meeting. A subcommittee has been formed to prepare a joint communique in the light of the points raised by the foreign ministers at the meeting.

Goukouni Receives Diplomats

JN101749 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jan (SUNA) -- Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei has received, at his request, the Algerian, USSR, Egyptian, Saudi and French ambassadors as well as the U.S. charge d'affaires. He discussed with them issues concerning Chad and their countries.

Talks between Sudan and Chad will begin on the ministerial level this evening under Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak and Chadian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Acyl Ahmat.

AS-SAHAFAH Editorial on Visit

JN101209 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jan (SUNA) -- The newspaper AS-SAHAFAH today welcomes Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei's visit which began yesterday.

In today's editorial, the paper stresses the deep Sudanese-Chadian ties, saying these ties are too strong to be affected by passing events and transient circumstances. The paper adds: Just as Sudan is the natural depth of Chad, Chad also is the natural depth of Sudan. Therefore, anything affecting the security and stability of the one affects the security and stability of the other.

The paper refers to the relations and economic links between the populations of both countries and says: This shows that consultation and coordination between the two countries are extremely important and vital.

AS-SAHAFAH also refers to the Chadian people's sufferings in recent years and the disturbances resulting from foreign intervention and says that throughout that difficult period, Sudan did its best to help the Chadian people and government to overcome their tribulation and to regain their security and stability.

The paper asserts that in its assistance to Chad, Sudan sought two aims: to guarantee the stability of Chad and the unity of its people and to guarantee its boundaries against dangers of foreign interventions. The paper adds: In its pursuit of these two aims, Sudan continued to cooperate with the African community to spare the continent the sufferings and complications of foreign interventions in African territories.

Referring to Chad's decision to remove the Libyan forces, AS-SAHAFAH says: The Goukouni Oueddei government finally was able to settle the issue of foreign presence on Chadian territory and to take the correct step toward regaining the unity of the Chadians and laying the foundations of stability.

The paper asserts that during this phase, Sudan will continue to assist Chad in rebuilding its national economy through direct aid or by encouraging world assistance.

Concluding, AS-SAHAFAH says: We are confident that the Khartoum talks between Presidents Numayri and Goukouni will give a further push to the efforts to achieve national unity in Chad. President Goukouni Oueddei, who ordered foreign forces out of his country and carried out his own wish, is capable of taking other steps to restore harmony in Chad and to achieve the unity of the people and the leadership in the country.

KHALIL, PRC ENVOY DISCUSS DELEGATION'S VISIT

JN101515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jan (SUNA) -- A PRC military delegation is due in Sudan in the coming days to follow up the implementation of the PRC's military aid to Sudan -- which was agreed on during the recent visit to the PRC of Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister.

The first vice president today met with PRC Ambassador in Khartoum Song Hanyi and discussed the results of the aforementioned visit. The vice president asked the ambassador to convey an oral message from President Numayri to the PRC chairman. He also asked the ambassador to convey to Geng Biao, vice premier of the State Council and minister of national defense, an oral message relating to issues discussed during the vice president's visit to the PRC.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH PORTUGAL -- The governments of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and Portugal have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. Representation will be for the time being on the basis of nonresidential envoys. Sudan's ambassador to Paris will represent Sudan in Portugal. [Text] [Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 82 EA]

ETHIOPIAGDR OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR JOINT COMMISSION TALKS

LD051928 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon to participate in the fifth GDR-Ethiopia economic, scientific and technical cooperation joint commission meeting. Comrade Rauchfuss was welcomed by Comrade Hodi Tedla, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council], Standing Committee member, deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] and by ministers, senior government officials and the GDR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia.

The fifth socialist GDR-Ethiopia economic, scientific and technical cooperation joint commission meeting will begin tomorrow. It will last for 3 days.

6 Jan Opening Session

EA061718 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The fifth GDR-Ethiopia economic, scientific and technical cooperation joint commission meeting opened this morning at the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council. The socialist Ethiopia delegation at the joint commission meeting is headed by Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] Standing Committee member, deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] Executive Committee member. The GDR delegation is headed by Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss, German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The 3-day joint commission meeting will assess the implementation of the resolutions of the fourth joint commission meeting and will draw up future long and short-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It also will sign an agreement.

In speeches made at the opening of the meeting, Comrades Hadis Tedla and Wolfgang Rauchfuss expressed their strong convictions that the fruitful outcome of the previous joint commission meetings had strengthened the two countries' relations and that the current joint commission meeting would also greatly contribute to the further strengthening of these relations.

Comrade Addis said in his speech that socialist Ethiopia's relations with socialist countries are greatly contributing to speeding up the country's efforts in rebuilding the economy. He said relations and economic cooperation with the GDR are particularly significant.

Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss noted that cooperation in all fields among socialist progressive countries and other anti-imperialist forces is decisive in the efforts to counter international imperialism's present global conspiracies. He added that in this regard the cooperation between Ethiopia and the GDR is encouraging. He said that devising ways to accomplish the previous development projects and the designing of future cooperation are decisive in the success of the present meeting. After the opening meeting, the two delegations will form groups to assess past achievements and future plans.

Cooperation Agreement

EA091900 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, this morning received and held talks with Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee.

At the ceremony at the comrade chairman's COPWE office, Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss reaffirmed that this country will make necessary efforts to implement the economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement reached this week between socialist Ethiopia and the GDR at the fifth joint commission meeting.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Hadis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Executive Committee member; Comrade Berhanu Jembere, socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the GDR, and Comrade Mauersberger, GDR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia.

In another development, a scientific and technical cooperation and trade agreement was signed today between socialist Ethiopia and the GDR. At the ceremony at the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council headquarters, Comrade Hadis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and COPWE Executive Committee member, signed for socialist Ethiopia, while Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss signed for the GDR.

The trade agreement includes Ethiopia's exports to the GDR for 1982-1984. The scientific and technical cooperation agreement provides for the exchange of experts between the two countries and scholarship opportunities.

According to the protocol agreement signed at the conclusion of the fifth joint commission meeting, the two countries agreed to strengthen cooperation in agriculture, industry, mining and transportation. An agreement also has been made to complete projects started and still in progress within the framework of earlier agreements.

The GDR delegation to the fifth Ethiopian-GDR joint commission session left for home this afternoon at the end of its mission.

In a statement before departure, head of the GDR delegation Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss described the fifth session of the Ethiopian-GDR economic, scientific and technical cooperation joint commission as successful and said that its fruitful outcome will further develop the ever growing cooperation between the two countries.

He noted that the cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the GDR is at a highly developed stage, particularly in science, technology, culture and other spheres. He confirmed that his country will further strengthen its cooperation and relations with socialist Ethiopia. Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss added that the success of the fifth session of the joint commission is a reflection of the two friendly countries' relations and cooperation.

Speaking on the implementation of the agreements reached at the fourth session of the joint commission, he said that all activities have either been implemented as planned or are being successfully implemented and that the results are quite surprising.

The GDR delegation led by Comrade Rauchfuss was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Hadis Tedla, ministers, senior government officials and the GDR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia.

GHANADEMONSTRATION HELD IN SUPPORT OF 'HOLY WAR'

AB081344 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Workers in Accra today staged a massive demonstration in support of the holy war declared by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. It was organized by the Trade Union Congress [TUC]. Traffic was held up in several parts of the city as demonstrators paraded through the principal streets with placards most of which condemned kalabule [profiteering].

The workers have converged on the Nicholson Stadium where they will be addressed by the secretary general of the TUC, Alhaji Issifu. A similar demonstration is being held in Tema by the Tema Workers Union.

Addressing workers of certain organizations at the Nicholson Stadium yesterday, the army commander, Brigadier Quainoc, emphasized that so long as injustice, corruption and incompetence continue in the country the holy war will not end.

Rawlings Addresses Workers

AB081726 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, today asked Ghanaians to demonstrate to the whole world that they can no longer be deceived with essential commodities. Any country which therefore thinks it can starve Ghanaians by withholding the supply of these items will be making a great mistake. He was addressing thousands of workers at Nicholson Stadium at Burma Camp, who had converged there after a massive demonstration through the principal streets of Accra in support of the revolution.

The demonstration was organized by the Trade Union Congress. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said no one in the society has the right to have more than his basic needs when other productive workers can hardly get theirs.

More on Rawlings Speech

AB091545 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Yaw Aferi Darko's report on 8 January demonstration in Accra]

[Excerpts] Traffic in central Accra was virtually held up for hours as hundreds of horn-blowing vehicles loaded with workers paraded the principal streets of Accra on their way to the independence square, then to the Nicholson Stadium. The demonstration -- the biggest so far in Accra -- embraced a cross-section of workers, some traveling all the way from Tema. They attended what could be described as a massive rally of workers and PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] solidarity, many of them packed in articulated [semitrailer trucks] with some sitting on top of congested buses and cars, waving placards and tree branches. The demonstration, originally planned to end at the Independence Square, ended up at the Nicholson Stadium after an information service van had announced the new venue to the big turnout at the Independence Square.

The scene at the dusty and less spacious Nicholson Stadium was that of jubilation with people trotting around, some singing praises to Rawlings and the PNDC, others chanting "kalabule [profiteering] no way".

The arrival of the Trade Union Congress [TUC] secretary general, Alhaji Issifu, sporting white lace material, was greeted with chants of "issifu no way, issifu kalabule" by a section of the demonstrators at about 1230. The crowd became aggressive and charged at the TUC secretary general, throwing gravel and sand at him, with some eager to beat him up before he could climb to the top of the information service van from where he was to address the gathering. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, some of the TUC executives accompanying him ushered the TUC leader into the driver's compartment of the information services van. He was later moved to the nearby offices of the military police by soldiers. The soldiers had to use their belts and whips to drive away angry workers who sought to enter the offices.

The arrival of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings in a (mowak), an armored car, sent the workers' attention once more to the stadium, many rushing back to hear him. Standing on the (mowak) with six armed soldiers, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stressed the workers' role for the success of the revolution.

[Begin Rawlings recording] There is no way we can transfer control of state resources into our own hands if you do not reorganize yourselves as workers to protect your political force. Without you, there will be no salvation. We have seen political parties, we have seen military coups. This is always happening, waiting to be saved by political parties. [sentence as heard] If it does not, we end up being saved by so-called military coups, because workers of this country are (?not) becoming a political force to reckon with. I want you to go home and do your homework in your various factories, in your various regions, in your various villages. You have to become the necessary political force to enable the economic liberation of this country to start. We cannot do this without ensuring that our ranks stay undivided; be the policeman, be the soldier, be the worker. I can assure you that if you are looking up to us, then you are mistaken; I will rather want to consider us as a group of people looking up to you -- the workers of this country, you are behind time -- wake up. You will now have to reorganize yourselves to ensure that the liberation of this country does not end up being betrayed by the masses anymore. [applause]

Make no mistake about this. There will be no dictatorship in this country. What will be law in this country will be the law of the people. What will be justice in this country will be the justice of the people [applause]. There is a natural law, that which is not told to you, and that is all I want to tell you to go home and think over: No man in any society has the right to have more than his basic needs when other productive members of that same society cannot have their basic needs being met. [applause] It does not make any sense to me why the very people who are in the mines, the very people who are in the factories, using their blood, sweat and tears to create these goods cannot have some kind of control over their own labor. I have no fight with any man who makes a lot of money out of his own blood, sweat and tears. I am saying let no man make this at the expense of another man. [end recording]

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings observed that although he loves his country, he is yet [words indistinct] and it is unity, hard work as well as workers determination not to allow a small dominant group to take away their rights that can ensure this respectability.

[Begin recording] I want you to know that this atmosphere which has been imposed upon us, let us now consider it forever overthrown. Now we have a free atmosphere. Are we going to use it to rise up or not. Fellow countrymen, Africa is looking up to you. Whatever we do with our own destiny, make no mistake about, it has its reflections beyond our borders. [end recording]

He asked the people to be prepared to defend the country with all their might against any foreign country which wants to back the corrupt system and atmosphere of imposition and enslavement which are now forever overthrown. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings had this to say about the workers-TUC relationship:

[Begin recording] I would like you to take the necessary initiative in order to correct things that have been taking place in that TUC hierarchy. Deal with your TUC hierarchy; if they are correct, it is left to you to decide. If they are not correct, it is left to you to decide. [applause, end recording]

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and the crowd, with cheers and ovation, expressed their determination to restore the country's dignity and respectability.

RAWLINGS RECEIVES LIBYAN DELEGATION 9 JAN

AB092119 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] emphasized today that just as the current revolution was inspired and executed by Ghanaians themselves so will its success depend primarily on them. This can be done through the total mobilization and judicious direction and use of the country's vast human and material resources.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was speaking in Accra when he received a delegation from Libya. The delegation is in the country to express the solidarity of the government and people of Libya with the PNDC. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the destiny of Ghanaians lies in their own hands. He expressed his appreciation to Libya's expression of friendship and solidarity. He assured the delegation of the wish of the PNDC to cooperate with all friendly countries irrespective of their ideological persuasions in Ghana's struggle to build a new society based on equity and social justice free from avarice and corruption.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings asked the delegation to convey to the Libyan Leader Colonel al-Qadhafi his fraternal greetings. The delegation conveyed special greetings from Colonel al-Qadhafi to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

Diplomatic Relations Resumed

AB102028 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council has decided to resume full diplomatic relations with Libya immediately.

Relations between Ghana and Libya were suspended in November 1980 by the deposed Limann administration which accused Libya of interfering in Ghana's internal affairs.

AFP Reports Rawlings Remarks

AB111252 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Accra, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Ghana will cooperate with all friendly countries irrespective of their political ideology, the country's new leader Jerry Rawlings reportedly told a group of Libyan dignitaries here.

However if any country or government thinks it can rally to the defence of the rejected leaders, they had better think again, Mr. Rawlings said, referring to the toppled government of ex-President Hilla Limann.

The Libyans arrived here on Saturday on the first plane to enter Ghana since the New Years Eve coup, and presented messages of solidarity from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi to Mr. Rawlings.

(Radio Accra, monitored in Abidjan, reported on Sunday that diplomatic relations between Libya and Ghana had been restored.)

Meanwhile, officials of the new ruling Provisional National Defence Council said here that Ghana would be a non-aligned state.

We wish to assure the international community at this stage that we are non-aligned and have no intentions of joining any power-bloc, the officials said.

The officials said that Ghana would also continue to honour its commitments to the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the Organization of African Unity and any other international body to which Ghana belongs.

Mr. Rawlings also told the Libyans that the Ghanaian revolution was inspired by Ghanaians themselves, and that its success depended solely on Ghanaians.

The revolution was to create an opening for a real democracy ...a government of the people, by the people and for the people, Mr. Rawlings was quoted as saying.

The revolution would also be aimed at providing Ghanaians with basic necessities to assure their survival, he said.

FORMER MINISTERS, OTHERS REPORT TO POLICE

AB081853 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The former minister for presidential affairs, Dr J.S. Nabila, was escorted to Accra today after he had reported himself to the police in the eastern region. The former minister of defense, Mr S.K. Riley-Poku, also reported himself to the police at cantonments today.

Others who reported include N.P. Ansah, former minister of science and technology; Dr Francis Acquah, former minister of youth and rural development; J.A.N. (Ehide); Alex Oche and L.K. Abua Beseh, all former MPs. One hundred and six people have so far responded to the call by the Provisional National Defense Council to report themselves to the police at cantonments. They are made up of 16 former ministers, 18 deputy ministers, 35 MP's and 37 party activists.

The superintendent in charge of the station, J.L. Anon, appealed to all who have not yet reported to do so for their own safety and assured them that they will not be harmed if they report.

Total of 122 Surrender

AB092157 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] One hundred and twenty two persons have so far surrendered themselves to the police in Accra since ministers, deputy ministers, members of Parliament and People's National Party [PNP] activists were ordered to do so 9 days ago following the overthrow of the Limann administration. The number is made up of 19 ministers, 19 deputy ministers, 42 members of Parliament and the same number of party activists. Of the MP's, 19 are for the PNP, 10 for the Popular Front Party, 8 from the United National Convention and 6 for the Action Congress Party. No Social Democratic Front member or independent member has reported.

According to the cantonment police, the latest to report to the police include Dr A. M. Arthur, secretary to the former president, and Dr Sackey Otoo, Mr J.B. Yegbe, Mr J.B. Grant and Mr Ofori Gregu, all former MP's.